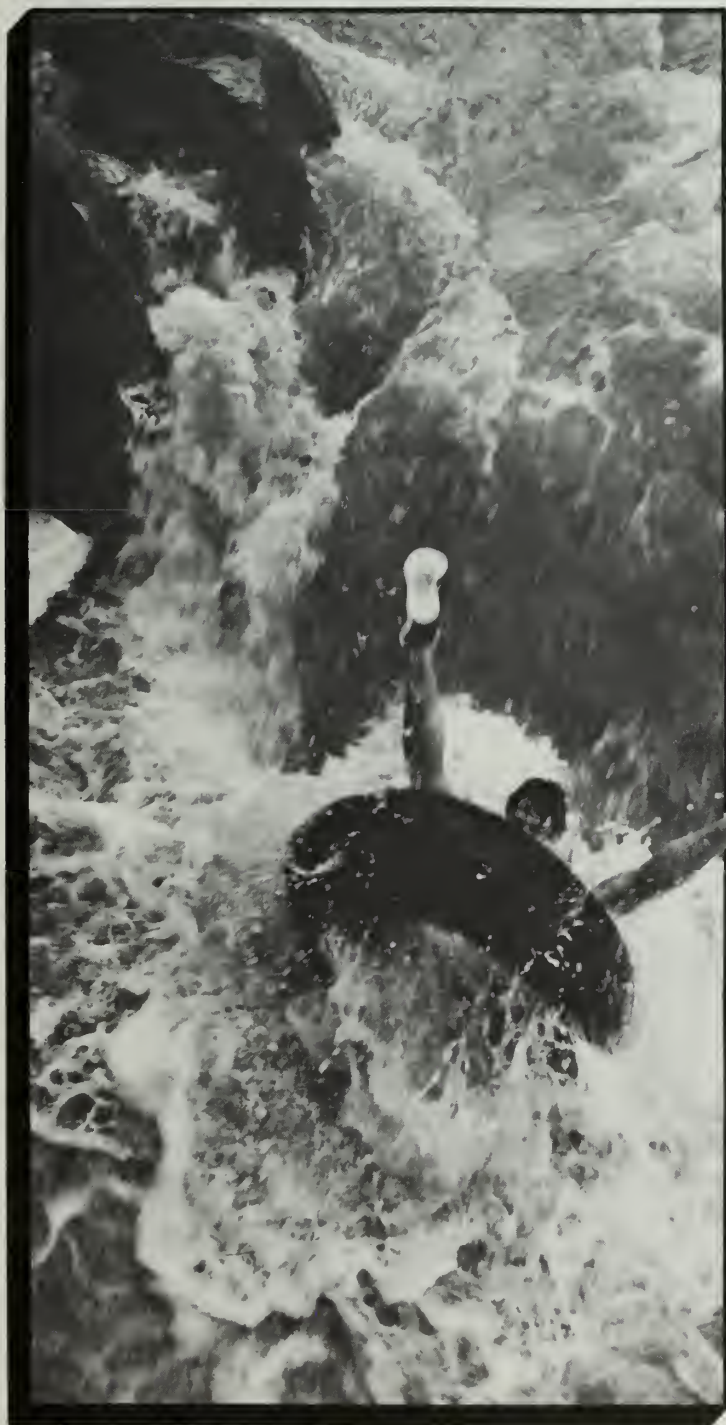


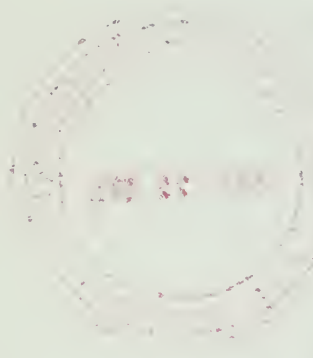


# INSCOM *Journal*

September 1981



## THE GOOD LIFE IN MARYLAND



# Viewpoint

**T**he U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) is a unique organization. You know that, you say, because there's only one INSCOM? That is true, but there is more to it than that. It is unique because you are a unique intelligence professional. As the MI creed holds you to be, you are an intelligence professional second to none. As it acknowledges, you are always at silent war and ready for the shooting war.

Singly and together, your professionalism speaks for itself. Sergeant Blevins, of the CONUS MI Group (see page 27), has won the Ardisana Award, and Field Station Misawa has captured the Travis Trophy. These achievements represent you to the entire intelligence community. They say, "professional."

All that you accomplish as an intelligence professional reflects on the overall image of INSCOM. The **Journal** is aware of this, and takes this opportunity to acknowledge your professionalism and to reaffirm that it is here to tell your story, as it has in the past.

## *Last call for the Ball*

The 6th Annual Army Intelligence Ball will be held at the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Open Mess, Washington, D.C., on Friday, Sept. 25, 1981, beginning at 7 p.m. All Army Intelligence Officers and Warrant Officers (active and retired), civilians GS-9 and above, and their guests are cordially invited to attend. Entertainment and dance music will be provided. For further information contact your local Army Intelligence Ball coordinator or Capt. D. Kerrick, Autovon 222-6705/6622 or A.C. 202-692-6705/6622.

# INSCOM *Journal*

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CONUS MI Group members are between two bustling metropolitan areas. Here at Fort Meade, the members of CONUS have an opportunity to sample the best Washington D. C. and Baltimore have to offer. Come and partake!

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**Cover**

Shooting the rapids in a rubber inner tube is just one of the aspects of the good life to be found in Maryland with the CONUS MI Group, featured in our special center section this month. The cover photos are courtesy of SSgt. Steve Delaney of the U.S. Air Force.



# Balloons, baseball, clowns, pony rides and races

by Sp5 Geneva P. Newberry



VINT HILL FARMS STATION, Warrenton, Virginia—The spectacular summer weather must have been custom ordered by the 2,500 folks who came from as far as Michigan and North Carolina to take part in the 5th Annual U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Picnic held here Saturday, August 1.

This was the 26th picnic held at Vint Hill Farms Station. Although the organization's name has changed from the Army Security Agency (ASA) to INSCOM, the picnic is a continuation of an occasion rich in tradition for all members and former members of the INSCOM family.

According to Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM commander, "This annual event is very special since it brings together many of the people belonging to the INSCOM community. It's much like a reunion for members of various branches of a very large family. We're especially pleased to have our invited retirees, members of other commands and other distinguished guests with us to join in the festivities."

The day got off to a running start on the Antenna Field here,



where those who dared competed in a 10-Kilometer Fun Run. Top three winners in the male category were Chris Bogart, Walt Lowe and Benjamin Ahles. The top three women runners were Donna Miller, Kathy Ross and Linda Lloyd. Two children, John Latell and Philip Scanlan, took home T-shirts as first and second place winners in the junior category.

The rest of the day's exciting line-up of entertainment began at 11 a.m., and guests all seemed to agree that this year's picnic extravaganza was best yet.

For the children, Ronald McDonald and the Hamburgler made their annual appearance, while cartoons played in the post theater. Later in the afternoon children and adults alike were awed by the tricks of the Magician, and the "Kids on the Block" puppets entertained people of all ages.

A very exciting new event this year was the crash/extraction demonstration by the Warrenton Rescue Squad, who removed a "wounded" man from a pile-up of cars next to the Parade Field, and then cut apart the cars with some very modern rescue equipment that thrilled a large audience.

For the many sports lovers present, there were INSCOM softball games throughout the day, and the Vint Hill women's and men's teams both took first place in that competition. There was also Skeet shooting, as well as a Scotch Bowl tourney at the Bowling alley.

One event that charmed the throngs this year was the Karate demonstration, in which several youngsters went through elaborate memorized routines on the Parade Field, dazzling spectators with their precision movements. One tiny Karate expert even downed the biggest demonstrator in a mock battle that brought cheers from the audience.

The Virginia Valley Boys were back on stage with their country and Blue Grass music, while the Vint Hill Mixers, a local square dance group, whirled and twirl-

ed up a storm on the stage opposite the officer's club.

The children's beloved pony rides were back again this year, and the Boy Scouts put on a rappeling demonstration as well.

Post high-ups cooled off in the traditional INSCOM Picnic manner of falling into the water at the Dunking Booth, where lines of picnickers waited to dunk their favorite commanders. Right next to that, if dunking the dignitaries wasn't enough, picnickers could throw wet sponges at the local brass, in the sponge toss.

The Slide for Life was back again this year, and guests holstered gleefully as they glided to the ground from a dizzily high tower.

The Mason/Dixon Singers and the U.S. Army Country and Western Show Band roused picnickers with their great tunes, and nearby, children jumped to their heart's content in the Jupiter Jump, or Moon Bounce.

The weather was just about perfect, but when it got a wee bit too hot, folks plunged into the two swimming pools, while others downed icy cold drinks.

The food couldn't be beat, and one guest's comments just about summed up the general atmosphere here for the INSCOM Picnic, "This is a blast—it's the best picnic yet."

Everyone had such a marvelous time that folks wanted a souvenir to take home. Morale Support Activities provided INSCOM beer mugs, and everyone who played a booth game took home a nice prize.

At the end of the day, the INSCOM Benefit Association Raffle winner was drawn, and Steve Rogers went home happily \$100 richer. Proceeds from the raffle go to the INSCOM Benefit Association, which serves INSCOM members and their dependents.

"Wow, this place is really great," said one INSCOMer from Fort Meade, Md., and we all agree—the 5th Annual INSCOM Picnic couldn't be beat.



# Practice makes perfect

by Capt. Janet Moorhead



U.S. Army photo

Special-agent-in-charge Ramous Fields looks over an applicant's packet prepared by Sp5 Larry Hamlin, PSSD admin clerk.

## Units

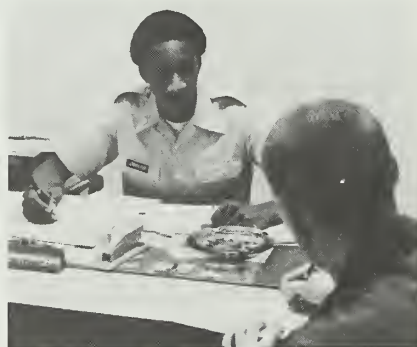
At five locations within the 902nd MI Group, counter-intelligence (CI) special agents hone their interviewing skills daily in the conduct of the Personnel Security Screening Program (PSSP). The purpose of the PSSP is to screen first term and prior service enlistees tentatively selected for assignment to duties requiring access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI).

During the one-on-one interviews, trained CI agents develop and report events and attitudes as expressed by the interviewee so that a preliminary determination of the individual's suitability for obtaining access to SCI can be made prior to the initiation of a Special Background Investigation (SBI). Those events/attitudes, contrary to established criteria, will result in a determination of ineligibility for SCI by Central Clearance Facility (CCF) and reassignment to a different MOS.

By declaring an individual ineligible at the initial level, the Army reduces the expenditure of resources on unnecessary SBI's.

The participation in an obviously worthwhile program helps keep the motivation high among the agent interviewers.

The five Resident Offices whose principal or sole mission is PSSP are located at Forts Dix,



U.S. Army photo

Sp4 Cunningham assists a new soldier in preparing a personal history statement.

Gordon, Jackson and McClellan in the Fort Meade Battalion area, and Fort Leonard Wood in the Fort Sam Houston Battalion area. The PSSP requires constant interface with MILPERCEN and TRADOC elements for smooth and efficient conduct of the mission. This occasionally requires the agents' skillful use

of liaison to resolve the numerous small problems that arise. The agents often put in long duty days, especially during peak or "surge" periods, when large numbers of enlistees must be processed quickly.

It is during the initial 3-4 day processing period at the installation reception station that the CI agent must conduct the interviews, keeping up the pace to accomplish the day's workload before the enlistees proceed to their units to begin basic training. The greatest demand for this processing begins in early summer when high school graduates enter into the armed forces.

The actual conduct of the Personnel Security Screening Interview is standardized to maximum extent possible, allowing for differences in style and approach on the part of the agent interviewer. During the individual interview, the agent must be careful not to indicate any judgmental attitudes or word his comments in a way which could influence the determination of acceptability. In short, the inter-



U.S. Army photo

A new soldier gets his first contact with Army Intelligence.

view requires finesse, tact and the ability to elicit all pertinent information.

The PSSP provides one of the few opportunities within CONUS for Army CI agents to exercise their interviewing skills on a routine basis. It is a very necessary mission whose importance is graphically illustrated when one considers that an estimated 10 million dollars was saved the Army through elimination of unnecessary SBI's and retraining in another MOS during fiscal year 80.

For the agents whose mission includes activities in addition to PSSP, the duty hours can, at times, become pretty hectic. There are SAEDA\* briefings and reports, unit training, Operations Security support to critical Army facilities, investigative activities, Knowledgeable Absent Without Leave interviews, VIP visits, personnel development and supervision and the ever

*\*Subversion and Espionage Directed Against U.S. Army and Deliberate Security Violations.*

present administrative burden of running an office.

Special agents of the 902nd are extremely efficient and capable at accomplishing seemingly impossible tasks, but even as professional as they are, there is al-



U.S. Army photo

CSM Edward Theriot runs a smooth PSSP operation at Fort McClellan.

ways the specter of agent "burn out," especially when there are no other missions available to give the agent a change of pace. Fortunately, the agents usually find the daily interviews a challenge as they encounter different backgrounds, ages and experiences.

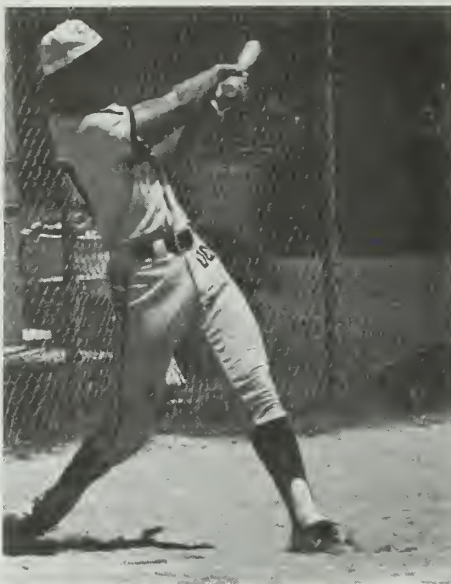
Although the objectives of the

program is to elicit the maximum amount of information from each interviewee on his or her personal background, agent personnel have no vested interest in "screening out" individuals for security reasons. Every effort is made to protect each interviewee's individual rights during this interview process. And even though a number of individuals are denied SCI access by CCF as a result of these interviews, the vast majority of the young men and women entering into the service and apply for SCI are qualified for the job.

The 902nd has suffered along with the rest of the Army over personnel shortfalls. Keeping the PSSP slots filled to adequate levels is no exception. The recent trend toward encouraging participation of Army CI Reservists and CI agents assigned to tactical MI units, through the REDTRAIN program, offers an attractive answer to the problem. Participation by those personnel is proving a mutually beneficial experience to all concerned.



Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker



Member of the All-Stars, Sp4 Dave Akers hits the only homerun in the first game of the USACC-INSCOM double header.

with the Marines AAA VI team from Camp Kinser. The Marines beat the ALL-Stars in a close contest 16-14. Ed Canada drove three balls out of the park for the Marines. Edwin Jones and Bubba Terrian each hit two homeruns and Jim Weston added one more homerun to drive the leathernecks to victory.

Jim Heigle blasted three homeruns for the All-Stars. Jamie Alzin, Buck Reid and Mike Venuto each hit one grand slam to keep the game close.

All participants are to be congratulated on their outstanding display of sportsmanship.

At the pool Mr. and Miss Torii Pool were chosen. Miss Torii Pool was Carol Ann Maxwell and Mr. Torii Pool was Technical Sgt. Dave Benson; both are from Kadena Air Base.

The pool also had a 500 meter relay race, a 500 meter medley race, a balloon race and a greased watermelon contest.

A bowling tournament was held at the bowling alley. Winners were Eve Printz, USACC Japan Signal Battalion, for the women with a three game total of 547. Larry Knapp, USACC-INSCOM, took first place for the men with a 695 three game total. Kathryn Bohan, Operations Company, took second place for the women with a three game total of 497. Dennis Jackson, USACC-INSCOM, had a 622 three game series to take second place for the men.

Spectators at the softball field enjoyed a barbecue which was set up behind the away team's dugout. Ribs, chicken, hot dogs and hamburgers were the main entrees. Baked beans were also served along with an assortment of thirst quenching drinks.

The country and western band "Cross Fire" played in the gymnasium parking lot.

In the gymnasium were several displays on summer safety, water safety and stereo equipment.

The fourth came to a spectacular close at McDonald Stadium on Kadena Air Base with a colorful fireworks display.

## An Okinawa Fourth

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

TORII STATION, Okinawa, Japan—July fourth was celebrated in true fashion at Torii Station.

The event featured was a double header slow-pitch softball game. In the first contest the Torii Station All-Stars took on U.S. Army Communications Command-INSCOM. USACC-INSCOM won the game 21-4. Buck Reid, Recardo Moody, Terry Hollis and Wally Howard each hit two homeruns for USACC-INSCOM. Ernest Williams hit three homeruns for the team. Dave Akers had the lone homerun for the All-Stars of Torii Station in a close game 16-14.

In the second match-up the Torii Station All-Stars were joined by selected all-stars from USACC-INSCOM to battle it out

Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker



Plenty of good food was on hand at the barbecue, with SFC Ronald G. Carr cooking his special recipe.





Photo by Joe D'Acunto

Following the exercise, a 2½-ton truck belonging to CBTI Co. is washed clean of chemical contaminants by a member of the Bundeswehr ABC Chemical Co.

by Joe D'Acunto

Imagery Interpreters from Combat Intelligence Co. II 2nd MI Bn. left their plotting tables, maps and aerial photographs behind recently and headed for the showers of their NATO partners.

Clad in MK2 Chemical Suits and web gear, CBTI Co. conveyed from their home at Zweibrücken Air Force Base to the Bundeswehr's Rhein Pfalz Kaserne in Bexbach.

At Rhein Pfalz, a NATO Decontamination Site, Federal Republic of Germany soldiers of the ABC 5 Chemical Co. waited with high-pressure hoses, chemical decontaminants and hot showers.

According to Capt. Robert D. Jost, former CBTI commander, "CBTI took part in a joint US/FRG FTX that tested German Chemical companies' ability to decontaminate large quantities of personnel, equipment and vehicles. The exercise was observed by members of the Bonn Ministry of Defense who were interested to see how well ABC 5 could interact with other members of the NATO alliance."

Always looking for a new avenue of approach to NBC training Jost said, "If we go to war with the Warsaw Pact nations they will use chemical agents. For this reason there is a big push for various types of NBC training. An exercise like this one demonstrates what the Germans have in the way of Chemical Defense."

As the convoy arrived at the Rhein Pfalz Kaserne, clerks and communicators dismounted and marched toward the personnel decontamination area while 2½-ton trucks were driven to equipment decontamination and hosed down with emulsions. Next came the personnel. Boots were scrubbed clean of all chemical contamination before the soldiers were allowed to "strip down." Undressed, but still wearing protective masks, the company proceeded into the shower room where German Medics inspected bodies for injuries and instructed their NATO allies to remove protective mask and mask filters. A minimum of ten minutes under a hot shower was required to cleanse the body of chemical contamination.

# Showers from NATO

One problem the German Army encountered was the American female servicemember. Some concessions had to be made in the shower room to maintain the integrity of both armies. "We had the women go through the showers first," Jost said. "They had all worn either shorts and T-shirts or bathing suits under their chemical suits and the Germans reacted very well to this."

According to one Imagery Interpreter, Sp4 Jerry Taylor, "The ABC 5 Chemical Co. was well organized and it showed what they have achieved in the way of NBC training." He said, "Their equipment seemed easier to maintain, and I was impressed by the way they can change mask filters without removing the mask."

From the female point of view Sp4 Heidi Barthel thought that the Germans were very polite and "intrigued by seeing women in the military perform the same way as men. It was very effective training," Barthel said.

Jost summed up the exercise saying, "This was one more way to keep interest in NBC training alive."

## CBTI gets new chief

by Joe D'Acunto

Surrounded by the sonic boom of jet aircraft, Capt. George P. Riggs assumed command of the Combat Intelligence Company at Zweibrucken Air Force Base on July 14.

The outgoing commander, Capt. Robert D. Jost, departs for the Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. after four years on the continent and one in England. Jost, a native New Yorker, was first assigned to the 2nd Military Intelligence Battalion headquartered at Pirmasens, in 1976. Since then he has held positions as wing Army liaison officer, assistant operations officer, platoon leader and commander CBTI Co. (II).

Riggs, from Sacramento, Calif., is no newcomer to Germany either. He has spent over six years in the country as chief of Imagery Intelligence, 66th MI Group.

Riggs said he was ecstatic in being given the command of CBTI. "I think it's one of the best jobs in the Army to be commander of this company," Riggs said, "both personally and professionally in that order." According to Riggs no major changes are in the works for CBTI. "My goal is to improve the overall operation of the company through increased use of the unit's NCOs."



Photo by Sp4 Flint U.S. Army photo

### Mask wearing exercise

Soldiers of the U.S. Army must be able to perform their mission in any type of combat environment. The 11th Military Intelligence Battalion conducts monthly extended mask wearing exercises to train its people to survive in a chemical warfare environment. Here 2nd Lt. Ricky Spann goes about his normal duties while wearing a M17 protective mask.



U.S. Army photo

### Recognition Day at Fort Meade

On May 26, 1981, the U.S. Army Central Security Facility, INSCOM, which is commanded by Col. Ernest H. Fountain Jr., MI, was awarded the 1981 Department of the Army Federal Women's Program Award for the Agency Most Supportive of Equality at Fort George G. Meade, Md. The award was presented to CSF by Col. Thomas E. Fitzpatrick, post commander, for outstanding accomplishment in the EEO field and the commander's concerted efforts to ensure every opportunity for advancement of all people.



# CONUS MI GROUP

Fort Meade, Maryland



Photo by SSgt. Steve Delancy, U.S. Air Force

## *Splash!*

What a way to cool off during the last hot days of summer! Tubing, a sport for the daring, is just one of the many activities available to CONUS MI Group members. To find out more about tubing and the CONUS MI Group, plunge into the following special section.

# Quality of life

## Heritage of a unit

by CSM Lawrence L. Staggs

**S**tationed at Fort Meade, Md., CONUS MI Group is an INSCOM unit with about 1,200 personnel. The Group's mission is to provide military personnel to the National Security Agency. It functions as Discipline Manager for tactical Readiness Training (REDTRAIN) for Army units worldwide.

The history of CONUS MI GP dates back to Nov. 15, 1954, when it was organized at Fort Meade as Army Security Command, 7200th AAV. At the time of the organization, personnel were located at Arlington Hall Station, but were relocated to Fort Meade on Nov. 26, 1954. Maj. Charles R. Carter served as the unit's first commander.

In June of 1955, the assigned strength of the unit was 10 officers and 196 enlisted personnel. The unit consisted of a Headquarters Detachment and Company A.

In late November 1957, the Troop Command moved into new facilities, a 500-occupant permanent building. The building (later designated as Galloway Hall) along with two others that the Air Force and Navy occupied had been used as an NSA operational area while the NSA building was being constructed.

At that time Galloway Hall housed the entire unit except women soldiers all the command and staff offices, orderly rooms, dining facility, supply, etc., as well as troop billets. Most female soldiers lived across post in comparable quarters and used bus transportation to get back and forth to the unit.

In 1970 a new Headquarters building was completed and moved into by the command

and staff elements of the Army, Navy and Air Force. This relieved the overcrowding in the billets considerably.

During the spring of 1973 all companies moved to a new building (later designated as Davis Hall) which was much larger and consisted entirely of two- and three-person rooms. This move was a great improvement in the quality of life for the soldiers of the Group.

Galloway Hall was completely remodeled into two-person rooms during 1974-75. The building was designed so that two rooms share a common latrine/shower facility. In the fall of 1975 one company, all female soldiers and the BEQ, moved into the remodeled buildings.

The joint service consolidated dining facility opened in 1974 and was designated as the House of Four Hats. It is an Air Force managed civilian contract operation which made all the services happy as it eliminated kitchen police detail.

Over the years there has been a continuing effort to improve the living quarters for members of all the services. There is a good possibility that Davis Hall may be remodeled in the next few years to meet the standards of Galloway Hall.

During this period the organizational makeup of CONUS MI GP has also undergone some change. On March 1, 1980, it was reorganized into two battalions to provide better span of control and better support to assigned personnel. The 1st Battalion (Spt.) consists of Headquarters, A and B Companies. 1st Battalion personnel consists Army personnel assigned to support the NSA mission.

The 2nd Battalion consists of Headquarters and Operations Company and A Company. They support the collection, processing, analysis and reporting (CPAR) mission and "Maroon Archer."

On May 1, 1980, U.S. Army Field Stations Homestead and San Antonio were subordinated to CONUS MI Group. Approximately a year later the U.S. Army Field Station Homestead was redesignated U.S. Army Field Station Key West. □



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland



Photo by Sp5 Linda Lloyd

Baltimore, only a few minutes from Fort Meade, is a city of contrasts: here, old and new skyscrapers tower together.

## It's the good life

by Sp5 Linda M. Lloyd

If you are assigned to USAINSCOM CONUS MI Group at Fort Meade, you will find yourself on a spacious post with a rural atmosphere. There is a total of 13,500 acres at Fort Meade. Much of it is landscaped, with jogging trails, hunting trails, a lake and two golf courses.

Fort Meade is located only minutes from Washington D.C., Baltimore and historic Annapolis. A few hours is all it takes to travel from ski slopes in the Allegheny Mountains to the gentle surf of the Atlantic Ocean.

Inexpensive beach vacations are available at Fort Miles on the Atlantic Coast, through morale support activities at Fort Meade. Fort Miles offers furnished cottages and a private beach. It is near historic Lewes, Del., the nation's first city, and Ocean City, which has one of the finest boardwalks on the East Coast.

If you plan to live off post, you'll have a choice of city, suburban or country living, all within a 12-mile radius of Fort Meade. One of the nation's most inspired examples of urban planning—the new city of Columbia, Md.—is within commuting distance. You may choose to live in Baltimore—the city that has set an example in urban renewal for the nation. The results of urban home-steading in Baltimore are evident now, with townhouses being restored block by block to their original charm.

If you decide to live in a rural setting, there are houses and apartments for rent in the area immediately surrounding the post. Rents are generally high in the area, but VHA helps to compensate. On-post housing is available with waiting periods ranging from

# The good life



The Baltimore Inner Harbor offers visitors a scenic skyline, a multitude of landmarks and one of our Navy's first fighting ships, the *Constellation* (photo on left).

Photos by Sp5 Linda Lloyd

1-8 months for enlisted, 0-12 months for officers.

Colleges in the area include Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland, Georgetown University, American University, Catholic University and Howard University—all famous for their outstanding curriculums in medicine, languages, foreign affairs, science, computers and engineering. There are junior colleges and grade schools nearby. Many courses are offered on post through the Education Center.

From a cultural standpoint, you'll have access to the Kennedy Center, the Baltimore Civic Center, two symphony orchestras and a host of performing arts companies. In Baltimore, enjoy Broadway shows at the Mechanic Theater, ethnic festivals and events at the new Inner Harbor. You will be near the Smithsonian Institution's museums such as the popular National Air and Space Museum and the unique wealth of galleries and libraries the nation's capital has to offer.

History buffs will have much to enjoy, too. Fort McHenry, birthplace of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the B&O Railroad museum, which contains the largest collection of railroad memorabilia in the world, are in Baltimore. Washington is rich in tradition and history with landmarks such as the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument and Arlington Cemetery. Civil War battlefields, including Antietam and Gettysburg, are within a short drive. Colonial Annapolis has the greatest concentration of 18th century architecture to be found anywhere in the United States. It is also the home of the U.S. Naval Academy, established in 1845.

Sports fans will enjoy the Baltimore Orioles and Colts, the Washington Redskins, Bullets and Capitals. Not to mention the number of college sporting events for which Maryland is famous. You'll find the world's finest race horses at Pimlico, Laurel and Bowie; a



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland



Photos by Sp5 Linda Lloyd

The Maryland Statehouse, located in Annapolis, represents the colonial makeup of the city.

profusion of regattas, including the biennial Annapolis-Newport sailing classic, horse shows, hunt meets and colorful action of jousting, the official state sport.

Children of any age will enjoy the amusement parks near Fort Meade. Discount tickets are available for Kings Dominion, Busch Garden, Enchanted Forest and Hershey Park through the Information, Tour and Travel Center on post. The office also sponsors tours to Washington D.C., Philadelphia and Colonial Williamsburg.

Dining out is a favorite pastime in and around Fort Meade. The specialty in Annapolis is Chesapeake Bay seafood. Baltimore and Washington D.C. offer an unlimited selection of fine restaurants, with every cuisine from Italian to Indian. Maryland is famous for its delicious crabs. You may want to make a crab feast the first of many exciting experiences you will have in this area! □



Sleek looking sailboats and a variety of other boats are part of the panorama that attracts visitors to Annapolis.

# Ready, then and now

## Long history of progress in post's past

by David C. Cole



Photos by Sp5 Linda Lloyd

A reminder of the past; one of the many items found in the Fort Meade Museum collection.

**A** hundred and forty years before Camp Meade was established, the first military operation in this area began. An iron foundry called the Patuxent Forge, located on the branch of the Patuxent River, began making gun carriages for George Washington's Army. Troops were raised to assist in the production of military goods and to help guard the forge from Tory Raiders. Later, in 1781, elements of the French Army passed through and camped at the forge on their march to Yorktown.

During the Civil War, troops again arrived in this area to protect the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, whose tracks (which now belong to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) still run through post. The railroad was a major route for troops, supplies and communications coming from the North to protect Washington. After Confederates attempted to destroy sections of the track in early 1861, thousands of Union troops were kept in the area to protect this vital supply line.

### World War I

The United States entered World War I on April 6, 1917. On May 18, a little more than a month later, a new Selective Service Act was established. This act gave the government the authority to conscript men between the ages of 21 and 30 years for the National Army. To provide housing for these new troops, Congress also provided legislation to authorize the building of 16 new cantonments.

The village of Admiral, on the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, in Anne Arundel County, Md., was chosen as a site for one of the new cantonments. The U.S. government commandeered 4,000 acres of land, most of which was for fruit farming (some of the fruit trees may still be seen along Chisholm Avenue). It then bought additional land bringing the total acreage to 9,349 acres. On June 23, 1917, a general contract was signed for the construction of the camp, with actual construction beginning on July 2.

The camp was named Camp Meade by War Department General Order 95, dated July 18, 1917,



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland



Fort George G. Meade's Burba Lake not only adds to the beauty of the post, but also is the home of a number of different waterfowl.

in honor of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade. General Meade was the commander of the Union Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, and his victory at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, had earned him the thanks of congress in 1864.

Under the direction of Maj. Ralph F. Proctor, constructing quartermaster, the initial building project was completed by Sept. 15, 1917. The total cost of construction was approximately \$18 million.

The capacity of Camp Meade was 53,800 men. The first conscripts began to arrive, even before the camp was completed, in early September and by October 23,000 men had reported for duty. The first organization formed was the 79th Infantry Division, whose men were mostly from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The division's commander, Maj. Gen. C. Joseph Kuhn, was also Camp Meade's first commander. Later other divisions were formed and stationed here, including the 92nd and the 11th Divisions.

In addition to combat divisions, an Officer's Training School, a Remount Depot, an Ordnance Supply School and a Depot Brigade were established at the camp. The Depot Brigade,

which was the 154th, received, classified, trained and assigned incoming trainees. In all, about 103,000 men were trained at Camp Meade during the War, and when the War ended in November 1918, the Camp served as a demobilization center for troops returning from overseas. Over 96,000 men mustered out of the service here.

During the summer of 1918, another cantonment was authorized and constructed within a mile of Camp Meade. This was the Franklin Cantonment, named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The 40-acre camp housed 11,000 men and was built at a cost of \$4 million as a Signal Corps Camp of Instruction. (The camp was located between Ernie Pyle and Chamberlin from Rock Avenue to Mapes.) Approximately 2 months after it opened, the camp lost its independent status and was made a permanent part of Camp Meade. Many of the famous "Hello Girls" of the Signal Corps, who served overseas in the American Expeditionary Forces, were trained at Camp Franklin. These were some of the first women to serve as uniformed members of the Army, 24 years before the Women's Army Corps was established.

## *Between the wars*



U.S. Army photo

CONUS MI Group Headquarters is housed in building 9805. This building is just one of many new structures at Fort Meade.

### **Between the Wars**

Soon after the War, in 1919, the Office of the Chief of the Tank Corps was established at Camp Meade. All of the tank units of the Regular Army which had served in France were assigned here. Soon after this, the Tank School was established here, occupying the former Franklin Cantonment area. The school remained here until 1932 when it was then transferred to Fort Benning, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenback, former chief of the Tank Corps and commander of the Tank School, became one of the commanders of the post as well, serving from October to November 1920 and from October through December of 1922. Other famous persons who were assigned to Meade at this time included President (then Major) Dwight D. Eisenhower and General (then Lt. Col.) George Patton, both of whom served with the Tank Corps and Tank School.

Another famous character who was here was Tank Corps Joe. Old Joe was a tank riding dog who served 14 years with the tanks at Meade.

When Joe died in 1937, he was buried with military honors while the entire 66th Regiment (Light Tanks), both officers and men, stood in formation in a driving rain to pay him tribute.

During this period, the Army Cooks and Bakers School was established at Camp Meade in what is now the Finance Building on Huber Road. A base hospital was established and many of the buildings built during the War were replaced or torn down.

On March 2, 1928, Camp Meade was made a permanent installation and given the name Fort Leonard Wood, in honor of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Rough Riders during the Spanish American War and later Military Governor of Cuba. At this time there was already a Fort Meade in South Dakota. This fort (deactivated in 1941) had been reopened in 1878, and had first claim to the name. Many of the citizens of Pennsylvania, however, did not like the name change. They considered Gen. Meade to be a native son. Although born in Spain, his home was Philadelphia. In any case, a Pennsylvania Congressman, attached a rider to the Defense



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland

U. S. Army photo



Fort Meade's Officer Club, surrounded by green grass and fir trees, gives a glimpse of the post's rural setting.

Appropriations Bill for 1929, changing the Fort's name to Fort George G. Meade. The longer name would differentiate it from the Fort Meade in South Dakota. The bill passed and War Department General Order Number 6, dated March 5, 1929 (effective Feb. 25, 1929) renamed the installation.

About 2,200 troops were assigned to Fort Meade during the 1930s. These included the headquarters of the 16th Infantry Brigade, the 34th Infantry Regiment and the 66th Infantry (Light Tanks). These units assisted in the summer training of the Citizens Military Training Corps (CMTC), the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), the Officers Reserve Corps and units of the National Guard.

By 1940 the post had 251 permanent brick buildings and 218 wooden temporary buildings. However, with the passage of the New Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, an \$8 million construction project was begun at Meade. By January 1941, Fort Meade had become the fourth largest community in Maryland. It was at this time that additional training areas were added,

expanding the post to its present size of 13,500 acres. The Installation had become almost self-sufficient, with its own sewage disposal, filtration and pumping stations for water and its own telephone exchange (now the Post Museum) which could handle 65,000 calls a day.

### World War II

In 1941, trainees from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia began arriving at the reception center on post. These men were given haircuts and shots, familiarized with the Articles of War, and sent to basic training from here. In addition, the 29th Division (Maryland and Virginia National Guard) was activated and assigned to the post for training. This division and the 70th Tank Battalion, a Regular Army unit activated at the same time the 29th was mobilized, were to make up over one-third of the spearhead force at The Normandy Invasion on June 6, 1944.

In 1942 the Tank Destroyer force was developed at Fort Meade and was quickly shipped out. That

# Then and now



Photo by Sp5 Linda Lloyd

A striking modern building houses the First Army Headquarters at Fort Meade.

same year also saw the Special Services Unit Training Center open. Entertainers and well-known personalities were trained in all phases of the Special Services field.

In 1943 the Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot Number One was organized. More than one and one-half million men were shipped overseas from Fort Meade. In May of 1945 this same organization was utilized as a separation center, processing over 400,000 men back to civilian life.

During the War, Fort Meade served as a Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Starting in 1943, Italian and later German prisoners were housed at Meade. (Many were housed in tents in a fenced area across from the indoor ranges on Simonds Road.) Mail for all prisoners of war was received here, up to 150 bags a day. In addition, the Prisoner of War Bureau also provided prisoner information to enemy governments, the International Red Cross and to the War Crimes Commission.

## The Postwar Period

On June 15, 1947, Second U.S. Army Headquarters was transferred from Baltimore to Fort Meade. At that time, Second Army was responsible for the military establishments in the Mid-Atlantic Region. At the same time that Second Army arrived at Meade, a six-week ROTC Course was beginning for Infantry and Cavalry/Reserve Officer Candidates. This was the first time since 1941 that the school had been held, and it showed that Fort Meade was getting back to peace time activities.

In the late 1940s the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment was assigned to post. This Regiment was later replaced by the 11th Cavalry. In 1966 the 11th was mobilized for war and shipped directly to combat service in the Republic of Vietnam. The 6th Cavalry then replaced the 11th at Fort Meade, but in 1974 the last of this Regiment was transferred to Texas. After 55 years, since 1919, the rumble of tanks is no longer heard on post.

In 1952 the National Security Agency (NSA) began actions to locate at Fort Meade. Construction began two years later and was completed in 1957. In 1954 the Marines established



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland



Photo courtesy of NSA

The National Security Agency complex at Fort Meade. The living and working quarters for the CONUS MI Group are visible in the background.

barracks here for the two companies who were to provide security for NSA. (The barracks was deactivated in 1978 and the troops transferred to the Fleet Marines.)

Tipton Army Airfield was constructed in 1960, replacing a small airstrip (where the bowling alley is now located) which had begun service in 1928. Tipton is named for Col. William D. Tipton, a highly decorated Army aviator from Maryland who had served in both World Wars, and who died in an aircrash in Texas.

In June 1965, the First and Second U.S. Army Recruiting Districts were consolidated, with the headquarters at Fort Meade. On Jan. 1, 1966 the consolidation of Second U.S. Army into First U.S. Army was completed. Army Headquarters was at Meade, and the merger brought First Army a 15-state area of responsibility. Post support responsibilities were thereby increased.

In 1973, First Army began a transition from an active Army oriented organization to one dedicated to the reserve components. This new mission included command and supervision of all reserve units and personnel, and coordination and training supervision of the National Guard in their

geographical area of responsibility. This mission continues today.

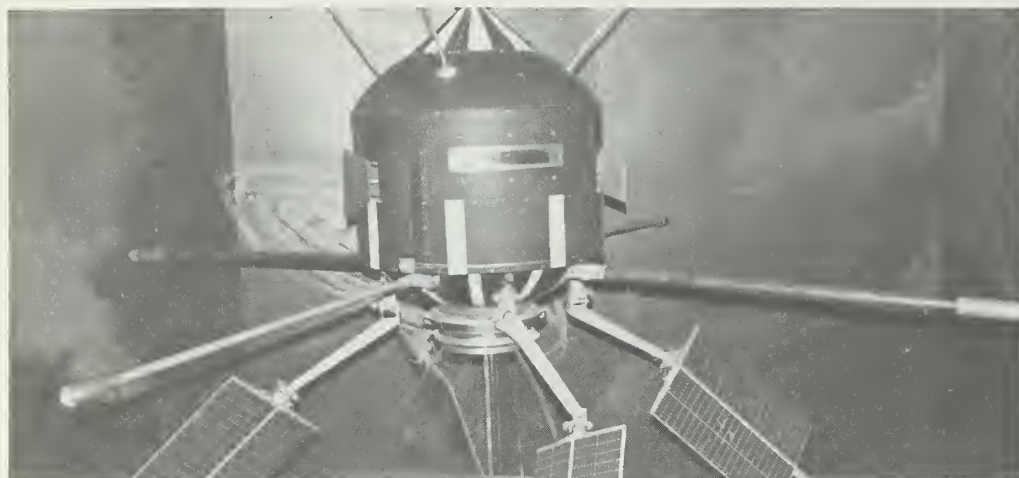
### Fort Meade Today

Fort Meade continues to be an active post. The tanks are gone, but training and operations in support of the Army's mission continue. But the operations of the Active Army are not the sole consideration of Fort Meade. The post also provides support for Army Reserve and National Guard units throughout the year, and many reserve component units do their annual training here each summer.

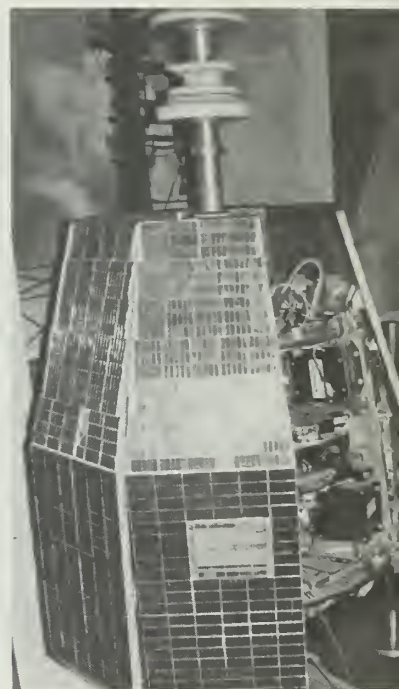
More than 60 years have passed since this installation was established and in that time much has happened here. The post, however, continues to grow and build and improve. It boasts 186 miles of roads, a complex of training facilities, schools, museum, hospital, chapels, recreational opportunities and an airfield. But above all, Fort Meade can boast that, as in World War I, when needed, it is still ready. □

*David C. Cole is the curator of the Fort Meade Museum.*

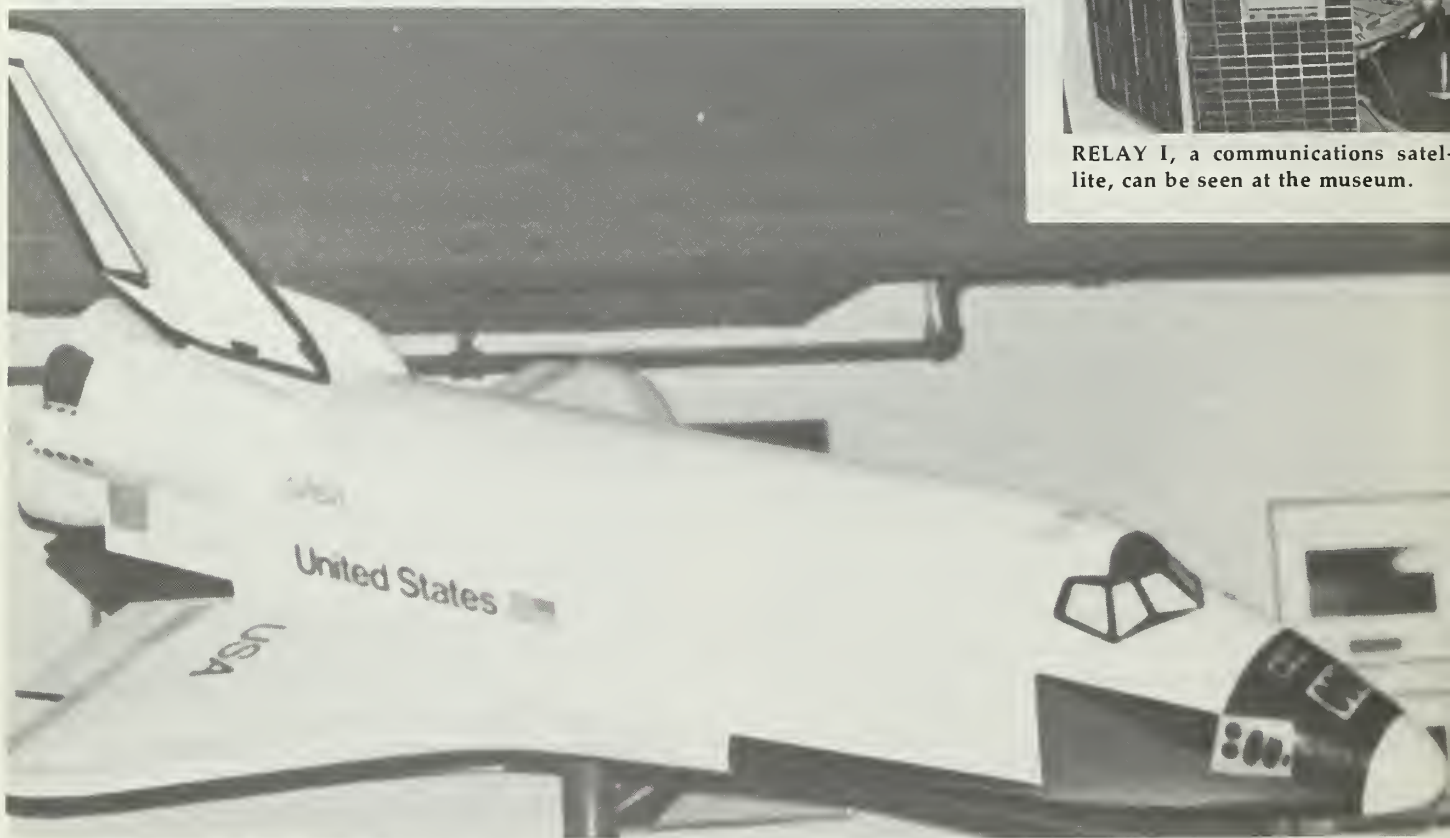
# Space flight



The UK-11, one of the first satellites launched into space, is one of many displays at Goddard Visitor Center.



RELAY I, a communications satellite, can be seen at the museum.



A model of the Space Shuttle Orbiter gives visitors to the museum an opportunity to view NASA's latest accomplishment.



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland

### Be an insider in outer space



A space suit, one of the interesting displays at the museum.

Ten miles south of Fort Meade, at the Greenbelt exit off the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, NASA has established the Goddard Visitor Center and Museum. It is a small part of the 1,108-acre Goddard Space Flight Center, where exciting developments in space technology take place daily.

Communications from the space shuttle Columbia were monitored through Goddard. Tiros-1, the meteorology satellite launched from Goddard, provided the first global cloud cover picture in 1960.

Other Goddard firsts include the Vanguard-1, in 1958, which determined that the earth is slightly pear-shaped; and TELSTAR-1, which provided the first successful television transmission in space.

The museum has a display of the Delta Launch Vehicle, the most frequently used NASA rocket. It has models of the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo rockets. It boasts a satellite telephone, a moon rock and weather station.

A model rocket launch is scheduled for the 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month at the Visitor Center. People are also invited to view the mission control area.

The Center has a picnic area, snack bar and gift shop. Photographers are welcome. The museum is open five days a week, Wednesday through Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is free. □

## *What's going on?*

# Here's a variety

## Cultured group

by MSgt. Clyburn Cunningham

**T**he second annual Fort Meade-Cultural week observance June 15 through 19, sponsored by the CONUS MI Group Equal Opportunity Office, Post Equal Opportunity Office and the 6940th Electronic Security Wing Social Actions Office, began at 2 p.m. Monday in front of the Main Post Exchange. The musical group "Person to Person" performed until 5 p.m. The Post Exchange Employees, a multi-cultural group, wore native costumes on that day.

On Tuesday, a children's gospel group, followed by a Bavarian dance group performed at Rec Center One. Also on Tuesday, a fashion show and talent contest consisting of soldiers from Fort Meade had a grand time at Rec Center Two. Sgt. Alicia Figueras of HHC, 1st Bn., USAINSCOM CONUS MI GP, organized the series of activities that kept nearly 300 people spell-bound for the three hours. The models were well rehearsed and the talent was exceptionally good. The winner of the talent contest, with his rendition of a gospel song, was Sp5 Larry Dennis of HQ Garrison. Second place went to Sgt. Russell Green of 6940th

Electronic Security Squadron, singing a folk song. Third place went to the musical band "Another Groove." Members of the band are Sgts. Robert Johnson, David Chiles, Sp4 Melvin Lister and Petty Officer 1st Class Steve Isom.

The band, in addition to competing in the talent contest, provided music for the models. A Filipino dance group performed at intermission and shared insights on Philippine culture.

On Thursday the "Black Expression," a group of NSA employees performed a one-act play at Rec Center Two. After the play there was a performance by "Miguel Vega," a Hispanic band.

Friday, the final day of activities, found nearly 500 soldiers, families and DoD civilians gathered at Burba Lake to take part in an all-American cook-out. They enjoyed performances by "Hot Ice," "Hawaiian Aloha" and the "Fantastic First Army Band Combo."

Those who attended the week of activities felt that a sense of cultural awareness was achieved. □

## Sports galore

by SSgt. Doug Turner

Are you into sports and extra curricular activities? Fort George G. Meade is the place for you.

Fort Meade's Morale Support Activities include a wide range of physical activities. There are activities for all units for all seasons, such as football, basketball, softball and others.



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland

# to choose from . . .

To complement the Fort's intramural activities, the CONUS MI Group also has its own sports program which includes a Superstar (individual) and Commander's Trophy (unit) program.

In addition to traditional sports, Conus MI affords its personnel bicycle races, ultimate Frisbee, and pinochle, to name just a few.

The CONUS MI Group Athletic & Recreation Office coordinates with other units on the post and the Noncommissioned Officer Association Chapter in conducting the Special Olympics for handicapped from the nearby Forest Haven Institution. For the past two years, the CONUS MI Group has fielded 200 or more volunteers at each of the events. The volunteers worked as track assistants, timers, statisticians and more importantly as "huggers" for the children.

The Athletic & Recreation is currently in the process of coordinating the "Second Annual White-Water Rafting and Camping" trip. The three-day trip will include basic camping skills and water safety. One of the highlights will be a 6-7 hour rafting trip on Pennsylvania's Youghiogeny River.

It's that time of the year again, when sport fans turn their interests from the ball diamond to the gridiron. A&R is no exception; it's getting ready to kick off the '82 sports year with eight-man tackle football. The season is scheduled to begin in September. The CONUS MI Group is scouting the players and will have several fine players returning from last year. It is anticipated that this team will be one of the toughest in the league. □

## Scout'em out

by Capt. Robert Morton

As part of its community involvement programs, the CONUS MI Group sponsors Cub Scout Pack 378 of the Boy Scouts of America. The Cub Pack is composed of 58 boys aged 8-10, all of whom reside on the Fort Meade installation.

Pack 378, which was chartered in October 1980, provides an extensive program of character growth and skill development for the young boys. Many of the cubs' fathers are assigned to the CONUS MI Group. By sponsoring the Cub Scout Pack, the CONUS MI Group accepts a responsibility of providing volunteer help as necessary to assist in the Pack program.

In addition to Col. Richard W. Mock, who commands the sponsoring units, others currently involved in an active role with the Cub Scouts are CW02 Mike Wagner, the chairman of the executive committee, and I, the group's liaison representative. The cubmaster is Cryptologic Technician Interpreter 1 Dave Haddon of the Navy Security Group Activity at Fort Meade.

Pack 378 has developed a full scouting program in its brief history. The schedule of skill activities as prescribed by the Boy Scouts of America has been complemented with an extensive use of local historical lore. This year's Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A. P. Hill, Va. has provided a fitting end to a full year's activity, with many of Pack 378's scouts in attendance. □

## More going on

# Crafting satisfaction

by Al Taylor

**T**he Thomas W. Jenkins Arts and Crafts Center here offers Fort Meade community members the chance to do something constructive with their free time.

It's a place where one can meet new friends while learning an art from professional instructors.

People can visit and see what can and is being done, and from that set their own goals, said the center's former acting director, Terry Bozman.

"You name it, we got it . . . I'm serious," asserted Bozman. "Right in the multi-craft section we have approximately 18 different arts and crafts.

"We have fine arts—painting, drawing, sculpture—pottery, ceramic casting, leather-working, stained glass, silk screening, batik . . ."

According to Bozman, the center is allotted three art specialists—"Kind of jacks-of-all-trades"—one of whom is the director. They are committed to teach four different classes per year, with the agenda determined mostly by patron demand, he explained.

In addition to art specialists, the center employs a full-time woodworking instructor and three auto craft shop instructors. Other professionals are contracted for various time periods to teach classes.

Classes are free, the only cost being the price of materials, stressed Bozman. Materials are available at the center sales store.

"The woodworking instructor is just starting," said Bozman. "He's a master craftsman. When I saw his portfolio I thought I was looking at a piece in a museum.

"A fellow comes in here 20 hours a week teaching photography. He's the best there is. He'll

teach you everything you want to know. He's an easygoing fellow—we're fortunate that we are casual here.

"A lady comes in once a week and teaches stained glass working. She's a professional. She's been doing it all her life. Man! We got it here.

"The people are getting the best they can get. I don't have to run around wondering if the instruction is quality.

"That auto shop . . . it looks like Sears!"

All patrons have to do to use the auto shop, explained Bozman, is take a safety class, the center's guarantee that the patrons know the house rules and regulations and proper use of equipment.

"People just need to show up with an ID card," explained Bozman. "Once people learn the basics, they'll always have questions until they get their confidence. Someone is always available to help."

It's good for someone just starting in a certain craft to see someone who has been doing the craft for some time, said Bozman.

"We try to get everybody to help each other. It works well when we have patrons sharing with each other."

Besides offering classes and professional assistance, the center conducts the local level of inter-service art and photography contests as well as its own contests that are open to all patrons.

Also, the center frequently shows exhibits of established artists, some of whom are from the Fort Meade area. A multimedia exhibit including block printing, photography, painting, drawing and printing by Capt. Melvin Elliot [has been shown at the center].

The center is located at Building 6530 on York Avenue. Hours of operation are 1 p.m. to 9 p.m., Tuesday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday.

Primarily for safety considerations, children under 12 are not permitted in the center.

Friday was Bozman's last day at the center. He's going to Barksdale Air Force Base, La., to be arts and crafts director.

Pamela Kuehlman, who had been an arts and crafts instructor for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in North Carolina, has taken over as director here.

For further information call 677-4310.□

*Reprinted from Fort Meade's Sound off!*



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland

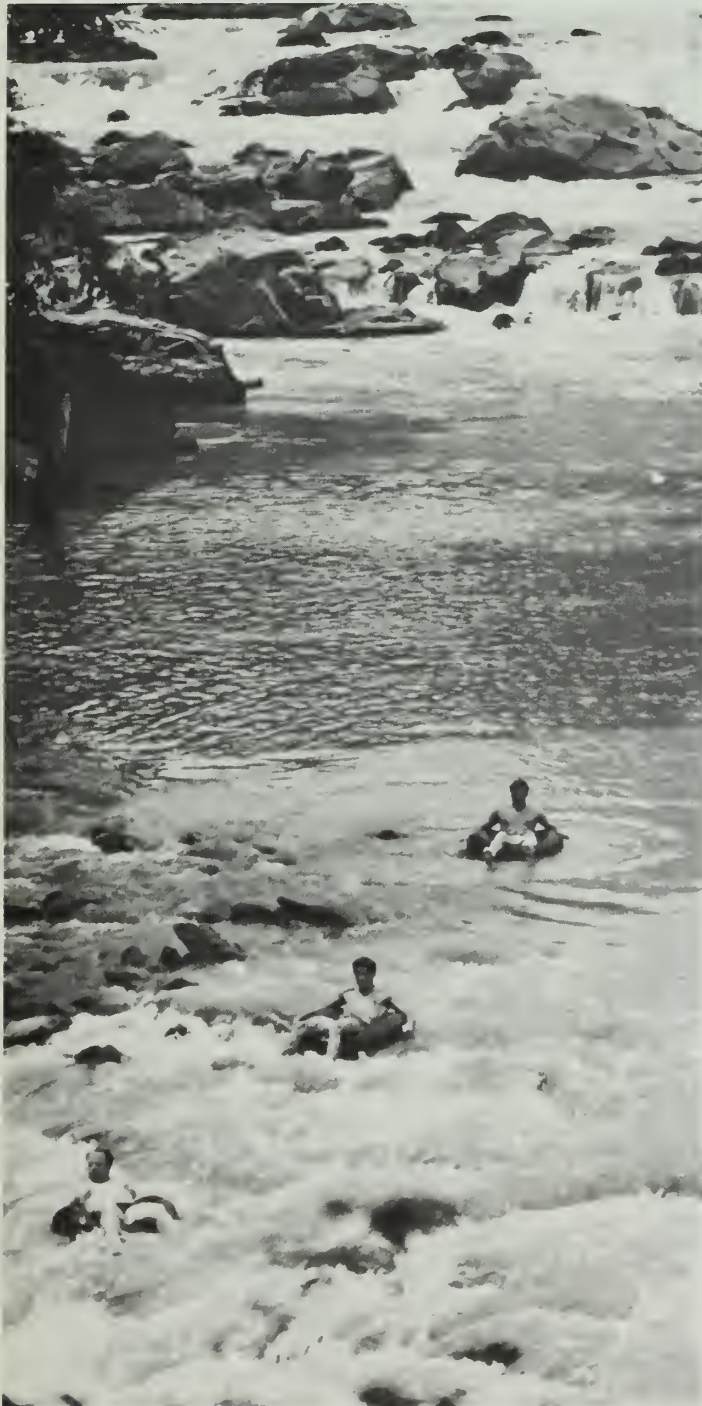


Photo by SSgt. Steve DeLaney, U.S. Air Force

Tubing can be tranquil, floating lazily along, but soon the roar of the rapids will be deafening.

## Make a Splash!

by Steve DeLaney and Al Taylor

**W**ith nothing more than an old black inner tube, one can transform a hot, muggy, tired summer day into a cool, fun-filled fest of sensual delight. Loosely translated—get tube, go to river, float.

Four recreation specialists of the 6940th Electronic Security Wing here recently checked the tubing suitability of the Middle Patuxent River at Old Mill Park in nearby Savage.

"We waited until it rained the night before, so the current would be swifter," said Sr. A Donald Thomas.

"We started about a half-mile above the rapids to acclimate our bodies to the water and current," explained SrA. Gene Zaleski. "Here the current was mild and we just lazily floated, getting familiar with the handling characteristics of the tubes."

Rocks appeared above the now swiftly flowing torrent. Plumes of mist rose into the air. The continuous roar of the cascading, swirling foam became almost deafening.

"The first set of rapids was eerie," said A1C Timothy Cox, "because it seemed like the river would just drop off. You were at the mercy of the current."

Thomas hit the rapids first.

# Tubular thrills



Photo by SSgt. Steve DeLaney, U.S. Air Force

Shooting the rapids lends a thrill to tubing, a sport for good swimmers.

"It was quite a ride; it reminded me of a couple of roller coasters I'd been on. But it was more exciting—just me and the rapids. There were no tracks to follow; I was making them!"

Near the end of the rapids lay the cliffhanger—an eight-foot drop, a chasm of raging water that was to tear the inner tubes out from under them.

"The river threw everything at us at that point," exclaimed SSgt. Dave Seifert, "and we accepted the challenge."

For those who would dare a similar venture, the four offered directions to the site and a little advice.

Take Md. Route 32 (Savage Road) off post to Md. Route 1 and turn left (toward Laurel). Turn right past the Westinghouse plant and go about a quarter-mile.

One should see an old railroad bridge spanning the river and an old mill on the other side. The shallows at the bridge mark the finish line for a tubing run.

A path alongside the river leads to the starting point, right before the water becomes shallow again. Proceeding too far up-river could lead to trespassing on private property.

Safety should be a major concern.

"It's not something to take a kid along for," said Seifert. "You've got to be a good swimmer; you've got to be strong."

Tubing posture calls for using feet to guide off rocks. The four wore tennis shoes for protection.

"You sit as in a lounge chair," said Seifert, "being sure the bottom of the tube is below your rear end."

"Don't expect to go down there without getting bruised up, especially the first time," said Zaleski.

And the eight-foot drop?

"It's safer than the other drops threatened by rocks," said Cox. "You land in a deep pool that takes you under and spins you around. It's fun." □

Steve DeLaney is editor of the 6940th's **Screaming Eagle**. Al Taylor is a journalist in the Post Public Affairs Office. Reprinted from the Fort Meade **Sound off!**



# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland

### CONUS MI Sergeant named 'Collector-of-Year'

**A**t a June 18, 1981 ceremony, Sgt. Ralph E. Blevins, assigned to A Co., 2nd Battalion, USAINSCOM CONUS MI GP, was awarded the second annual Ardisana Award for having been selected by the Collection Association as the "Collector-of-the-Year, 1980."

The award, named after the late Brig. Gen. Bernard Ardisana, USAF, formerly NSA Assistant Deputy Director for Operations, and one of the founding members of the Collection Association, is awarded annually to the military or civilian collector deemed most deserving after an exacting deliberation process considering worldwide nominees.

Lt. Gen. Lincoln D. Faurer, USAF, Director, NSA/Chief CSS, presented the award to Blevins. The award consists of a plaque inscribed in memory of General Ardisana and bearing the winner's name. A large plaque bearing winners' names is permanently displayed in the NSA Operations Building. Blevins also received a letter with certificate acknowledging his award, a \$200 U.S. Savings Bond and life membership in the Collection Association. □



U.S. Army photo

Sgt. Ralph E. Blevins after receiving Ardisana Award.

# CONUS MI GROUP

## Fort Meade, Maryland

### Honor Guard is honored

by Capt. James A. Morrow



U.S. Army photo

A section of the CONUS MI Group Honor Guard during a performance at Fort Meade.

On July 5, 1979 the United States Army Intelligence and Security Command CONUS MI Group's Honor Guard was designated a Selected Honor Guard by Headquarters Department of the Army.

The CONUS MI Group Honor Guard has been in existence since 1967. It traces its origin to the establishment of a guard to honor then Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's visit to the National Security Agency. Since its inception the guard has maintained an active volunteer contingent which has supported performance requests from military and civilian sectors.

An average of 20 volunteers have performed in more than 50 events during the last two years. Recent performances include the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Parade, Maryland Day ceremonies and Gettysburg Memorial Day Activities. Requests for performances come in from all over the Middle Atlantic States.

The Selected Honor Guard is presently comprised of a color guard and a precision drill team which performs in both a static and march mode. "The Guard," now that it is a DA designated Selected Honor Guard, performs in Army Dress Blue Uniforms with all accoutrements.

The guard is truly a versatile group of sincere volunteers, who devote their off-duty time to striving for excellence. Men and women perform in an impeccably orchestrated manner based upon long hours of practice. Their versatility was most apparent July 19, 1981, when they constituted a Salute Battery for the CONUS MI Group's change-of-command ceremony. The reviewing officer, Maj. Gen. Rolya, received a flawless 13-gun salute. Rolya was noticeably impressed and later dubbed the Salute Battery the "INSCOM Cannoneers."

The Army can truly be proud of the CONUS MI Group Selected Honor Guard, for they have vividly demonstrated that the modern soldier is devoted to excellence and is a proud professional in keeping with the highest traditions of the services. □





## More about the 'mystery castle'

A view of the Hohenzollern Castle as it undergoes repairs. The first photo of this castle, which appeared unidentified on the backcover of the July 1981 *INSCOM Journal*, was an aerial view showing two chapels, left and right from the courtyard, the winding road with curves and loops up the steep mountain and the scaffolding for repairing the earthquake damage in the back of the courtyard and the lookout towers. The castle is a historical attraction that should not be missed by anyone visiting Germany. It abounds in art work and superb architecture.

The castle of Hohenzollern is the central home of the old, historic and widespread German dynasty of the same name. The "Zollern" (or Hohen-Zollern) royalties date back to about 1100. Many German cities and provinces are in some way connected to the Hohenzollern dynasty.

Count Frederic III of Hohenzollern (died 1201), the personal counselor to Emperor Frederic Barbarossa of Hohenstaufen (near Schwaebisch Gemuend) came, in 1191, into the possession of Nuremburg. His two sons divided their father's vast domain: Konrad III got the city and district of Nuremburg, Frederic IV the territory in southwest Germany (Swabia). Since then, the House of Hohenzollern was represented in two family lines, the Franconian line (centers: Nuremburg, Ansbach, Bayreuth) and the Swabian line (centers: Hechingen, Sigmaringen, near Stuttgart). During the Reformation, Nuremburg accepted the teachings of Martin Luther. Thus, the Franconian line became Lutheran, the Swabian part of the family remained Catholic. The kings and emperors in Berlin (Potsdam) were Hohenzollern, Protestant line. In 1866, Karl of Hohenzollern, Catholic line, became the ruler of Rumania.

The "motherhouse" or central home for this great royal family, the Hohenzollern Castle, is situated on top of a steep extinct volcano, some thirty miles south of Stuttgart, almost three thousand

feet high. The fortress was built at first in the 11th century, then destroyed by the citizens of the nearby cities in 1423, rebuilt in 1454-61 and in 1600 surrounded with additional strong fortifications. After 1770, the castle deteriorated rapidly. By 1850 only the old gothic St. Michael's chapel, with its stained glass windows and murals remained usable.

King Frederic William IV of Prussia (Berlin) rebuilt the castle, in an even more magnificent and grand way, in the years 1850-1861. There are beautiful gothic palaces, high lookout towers and two churches because the family of Hohenzollern has a Catholic and Lutheran branch. The caskets of two of the greatest German kings, Frederic William I and Frederic II ("Frederic the Great", the "Soldier King") are entombed in the Lutheran chapel.

In early 1980 the area was hit by a severe earthquake. Extensive damage was done to the buildings.

*Information provided by MSgt. Karl Halter, currently assigned to the INSCOM Command Chaplains Office.*

*The Journal would like to thank all those who wrote identifying the castle: SFC Ross A. Peot, HQ EUCOM; SSgt. Helene A. Tosee, 527th MI Bn.; Sp5 Hilary J. Rosado, HHOC 533rd MI Bn. and Mr. David C. Peters, Fairfax, Va. Special thanks, too, to all those who called.*

# family album



Sp4 Victor Harris atop his reenlistment site, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge.

## Sgt. Perez tops PLC

by Lt. Col. Alfonso E. Garcia

On June 12, 1981, the 193rd Infantry Brigade Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, Fort Sherman, Panama graduated its 15th Primary Leadership Course class, with Sgt. John I. Perez, 470th MI Group, as the Honor Graduate.

Brig. Gen. K. C. Leuer, commander 193rd Infantry Brigade (Panama) presented Perez the Army Commendation Medal and the 193rd Cutting Edge Award. CSM L. C. Dane, 193rd Command Sergeant Major, acting in his capacity of military advisor to the Isthmian Chapter, the Association of the United States Army (AUSA), presented Perez with a three-year membership to the association and an AUSA Certificate of Commendation.

According to MSgt. Charles L. Jackson, commandant of the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, the 46 students that started the course graduated. "It's rare that all who start the course finish it," he said. "But the class was motivated. It seemed to me that the spirit of competition was always there," Jackson added.

On the Commandant's list for high achievement were Sgts. Ronald C. Drummond, 528th M and S Co., Corozal and Seguisundo Pagan, 470th MI Group, Fort Clayton.

Guest speaker at the graduation exercise was MSgt. Edward W. Snyder, 470th MI Group. He spoke on the theme of leadership.

*Reprinted with the permission of The Banner.*

## On a reenlistment high

by Capt. Richard M. Caldwell

Sp4 Victor Harris decided to reenlist in the U.S. Army for a period of three years. The way he reenlisted, however, is a unique story. He wanted to reenlist in a place so spectacular he would always remember the day. As he thought about all the places in San Francisco where he could reenlist—Alcatraz, Golden Gate Park, Chinatown, Coit Tower, Ghirardelli Square—he had one dominant thought—the Golden Gate Bridge.

The Golden Gate Bridge is San Francisco's most famous landmark. He had heard that special VIP's had been able to go to the top of the towers on the bridge. His mind was made up;

he would reenlist at the top of the south tower of the Golden Gate Bridge.

After getting the necessary approvals, on July 10, Harris and I entered the south tower elevator to take the eight-minute ride to the top. After the elevator stopped we continued up a ladder through a hatch to the outside. As we stood on top of the Golden Gate Bridge tower, Harris raised his right hand and took the oath of reenlistment as given by me, Capt. Richard M. Caldwell.

If ever asked, Harris, a supply specialist with the CI/SIG SEC Support Battalion at Presidio of San Francisco, will always remember the day he reenlisted in the United States Army.





SSgt. Ray Moody spins another tune from America's Top-40 on American Forces Radio, Berlin.

## Suds sampling sergeant

For SSgt. Ed Budelis of Edlersburg, Md. and two of his close friends, beer drinking is serious business. Budelis, an intelligence specialist who is a Mobilization Designee at U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Headquarters, Fort Meade, Md., gets together with Gordon Matulonis and Casimir Razulis every Tuesday night to taste beers from all over the world.

So far, the group has sampled approximately 1,600 beers from more than 60 countries. They have sipped Stork beer from Senegal, Beer Sheba from Israel, Prestige from Haiti and Rosy Pelican from India as well as brews from Fiji, Gambia and the Azores.

Budelis said the aim of the group is to taste 2,000 beers from 100 countries but he admitted that it is becoming more and more difficult to locate sources for additional rare and exotic beers. "I'm afraid our well may be finally running dry."

During their beer-tasting sessions, the men carefully log their evaluations of each sip in notebooks and index all the beer they taste. The amount of beer consumed is usually not great. In the course of approximately two hours, they estimate that they taste six bottles of beer among them.

The trio's beer-sipping has been featured on the NBC-TV "Today Show" and in several national news publications. Articles about the group have also appeared in publications in a number of foreign countries.

*Reprinted with the permission of the Army Reserve Magazine, Summer 1981*

## On the air with Berliner 'Bear'

by Maj. James B. Gregory

Each Saturday morning from 9-12, American Forces Network Radio Berlin presents the "Ray Moody Show" for the pleasure of its listeners in this outpost of freedom 110 miles inside East Germany. The show features music from America's Top-40 charts and is transmitted live from the AFN studios located in the American sector of the "divided city."

The disc jockey is Army Staff Sergeant Ray Moody, Berlin Det., U.S. Army Special Security Group, who serves as a mild-mannered administrative NCO during the week. But, by Friday evening he is transformed into a DJ, and headed over to the AFN record library to preview records he will play on the air the next morning.

Moody developed an interest in radio and completed the Columbia School of Broadcasting course under the In-service GI Bill program, while assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency

at the Pentagon from 1976 to 1979. After completing this course, he went on to work as a DJ after duty hours at radio station WFLS in Fredericksburg, Va., approximately 50 miles south of Washington, D.C.

Shortly after his transfer to Berlin in December 1979, Moody volunteered his services as a DJ to the folks over at AFN Berlin, affectionately known as "The Bear," and was soon broadcasting his own Saturday show. In addition to his morning show, he is also busy with the production end of the business, writing and producing commercial announcements.

One of Moody's recent public service announcements took second place honors in the monthly competition among all American Forces Network affiliates in Europe for overall originality, content and use of special effects. Thus far, he has logged over 220 hours of airtime in Berlin and looks forward to many more.

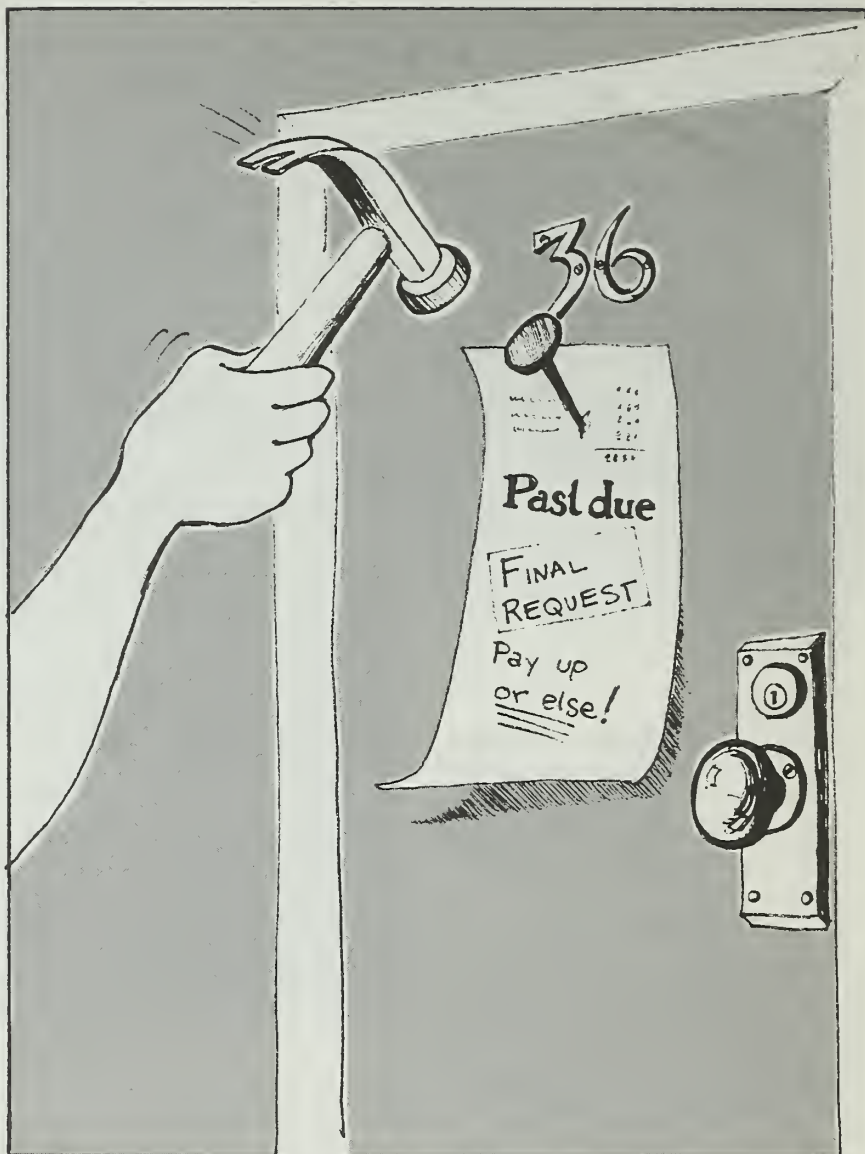
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# Dunning done in

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*You don't  
have to  
put up with  
harassment*

by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kieffer



Not too long ago a married couple could not pay a hospital in North Dakota for services rendered during the birth of their only child. The hospital turned the debt over to a debt collection agency. The agency called the new parents fourteen different times and the debt collector used an alias to identify himself. He informed the mother on one occasion that she should not have children if she could not afford them. He also attempted to determine the couple's resources located in bank deposits, land, stock, inheritance and jewelry. He went so far as to inquire whether the mother had a wedding ring which could

be used to pay the debt. The couple sued the collection agency under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) and were awarded \$1,500.00 for actual damages, court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

This was certainly an outrageous case of harassment by a debt collector and the agency deserved what it got. However, most of us are aware of similar practices carried out on our families or friends sometime in the not too remote past. What many people are not aware of is what can be done about unscrupulous debt collectors or the recent legislation which provides strict

rules for collection agencies to follow.

In 1978 Congress passed the FDCPA (15 USC § 1692) noting that existing laws and procedures were inadequate to address the abusive, deceptive and unfair debt collection practices of many debt collectors. As a result, such practices had contributed to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, loss of jobs and to the invasion of individual privacy.

What the FDCPA does is set up standards of conduct for debt collection agencies. It controls their conduct in dealing with you, your boss or any other per-



son with knowledge about you and provides you civil legal remedies should there be violations of these standards.

For this law to apply to you and the debt collector, several conditions must have been met. First, the debt must be an obligation on your part to pay money for a transaction in which the money, property, insurance or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for your personal, family or household purposes. Second, the debt collector must be in a business for the collection of debts or be someone who regularly collects debts owed to another. If the store where you bought that set of furniture calls you for your overdue payment, that does not qualify. However, if the store turns over your unpaid account to ACME Debt Collection Company or uses another name to give the impression it has employed a collection agency, that collection agency or the store, in the latter case, are covered by the act.

The act prohibits many actions on the part of collectors and allows some others, both too numerous to discuss in detail in this article. However, the highlights of the act give a good flavor of how you are protected by this law.

To locate you, a debt collector can contact a person other than you but he cannot tell that person you owe a debt. He must identify himself and state that he is confirming or correcting information about you. He can only identify his employer (the collection agency) if requested. He cannot contact that person again unless asked to do so or unless he has reason to believe the information given him was incorrect and that person has the correct information. The debt collector cannot communicate to other persons such as your friends and employers by postcard. Nor can he or the agency use any language or symbol on or on any written communication relating to debt collection.

A collector may not communi-

cate with you, unless you have given him permission, at unusual hours of the day (before or after 9:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.) at your place of employment if your employer prohibits such communication or if you have employed an attorney to represent you in the matter. Nor can he communicate with any other person besides you or your attorney except, as previously mentioned, to locate you.

A debt collector has many other obligations regarding his written or oral representations that he cannot or, in the alternative, must make to you. If he fails to follow these statutory rules in dealing with you, he and his agency can be sued in court for damages which, if successful, will be owed you. The recovery rules are strict, but if you prove your case you could receive an amount equal to the actual dam-

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## Legally speaking

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If you notify the collector that you refuse to pay the debt or do not want to be contacted again, the collector must cease all contact except to tell you he will terminate contact or to tell you what specific remedy the collection agency may, or plans to, take.

A debt collector cannot engage in any activity that will result in your being harassed, oppressed or abused. He cannot threaten you with physical violence, to harm your reputation or take your property without due process of law. He cannot use obscene language or other language that would abuse you. Nor can he threaten to publish your name on a list of bad debtors. This prohibition included the repeated phone calls to the new mother and inquiries about whether she had a wedding ring that could be used to pay the debt.

Finally, the collector cannot make false representations to you regarding the legal status of your debt, that he represents or is affiliated with the United States government (unless the representation is true, of course) or that failure to pay will result in imprisonment or other action that is impossible to legally be taken.

ages sustained by you plus additional punitive damages against the collector up to \$1,000.00.

Most of us have debts and honestly make every effort to pay them on time. Should the occasion arise where you are unable to pay a debt when due, contact the store or person to whom the debt is owed and attempt to gain time or easier credit terms. If that is impossible and the account is turned over to a collection agency, you have not lost your right of privacy or right to be let alone regardless of your failure to pay the debt. Action can be taken against you but only pursuant to law and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Do not pay an alleged debt that you honestly believe you do not owe or you feel to be incorrect in amount or terms of payment solely because a debt collector comes to your door. Above all, do not put up with harassment of you or your family members by debt collectors.

In all cases concerning a debt you owe, if you have questions about your obligations regarding it or your creditor or debt collector's conduct under the act, contact your local legal assistance officer.

## *Spirit of Victory*

# Classic battle, classic heroes

by Lt. Col. Gordon Bratz

*Second in a Series*

You have been collecting siege materials, digging trenches and positions, and fighting the British at Yorktown for two weeks. You and other American and French soldiers are dead tired.

But the entire Franco-American Army is also filled with anticipation; a sense of excitement springs from knowing you just about have Cornwallis' British and German soldiers on the brink of defeat. You can feel a spirit of victory. You also hear rumors of plans to conduct a daring night attack. It is said that a night attack is necessary before the second parallel can be completed and the siege continued.

Two British redoubts stall the allied siege. Situated about 500 yards from the British main fortification around Yorktown, both structures are surrounded by ditches, abatis, palisades and fraises. Inside, Maj. Gen. Cornwallis has about 120 British and Hessian troops in redoubt 9 and some 60 Highland Scot soldiers of the 71st Foot Regiment in redoubt 10.

The redoubts are on the far right (east) of the American line, some 400 to 700 yards from the batteries on the first parallel and about 300 yards from the just-completed battery on the partially finished second parallel.

The parallel cannot be completed unless the redoubts are included in it. Despite their receiving over 650 rounds of allies' artillery during October 13 and early on the 14th, the redoubts remain in the way of continuing the siege. The siege cannot succeed until the redoubts are captured.

Thus, Gen. Washington calls together his key advisors to plan an assault. After considerable discussion, and some heated dissension, a plan is hammered out. French Maj. Gen. Viomenil will assault redoubt 9 with 460 grenadiers and chasseurs. Included in this attack force are German



Photo by Mike Meines



soldiers of the Deux-Ponts Regiment from Zweibrücken, Germany. Redoubt 10 will be attacked by three battalions of light infantry from Maj. Gen. Lafayette's American force. The Americans are from New England and New York.

This would be a classic infantry attack—and it would produce some classic American heroes.

As the sun drops below the horizon on October 14, the French and American batteries slow their fire, and two diversionary attacks begin. One occurs against Gloucester. The other is a feint against the British Star redoubt guarding the British right flank. These actions divert British attention from the real objectives, the twin redoubts on the left side of their perimeter.

In the American sector, Gen. Washington addresses the soldiers of one battalion designated to conduct the attack on redoubt 10. Under the command of Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton, a former aide to Washington, the troops hear Washington offer words of encouragement, urging them to bravery.

As the movement to the attack positions gets underway, the allied artillery falls silent. Almost at the same time, the entire battlefield becomes shrouded in dense fog; it's as though a divine providence is privy to the attack plan.

At dusk, the American force advances to near the first parallel. They lay on their arms waiting for the signals to advance. A participant, Sgt. Joseph Plums Martin, writes about the signals in his diary: "All the batteries in our line were silent, and we lay anxiously waiting for the signal. Our watchword was 'Rochambeau' . . . a good watchword, for being pronounced Ro-sham-bow, it sounded, when pronounced quickly, like 'Rush-on-boys'."

The fact that the attack will occur at night is a break with the tradition of attacking only in the early morning. The attack is planned to surprise the British.

At 7 p.m. a lone shot rings out from a French gun; it is the signal to begin the attack.

The Americans launch from near the grand battery on the first parallel some 475 yards southeast of redoubt 10. Three battalions and a party of sappers and miners (enlisted combat engineers)—with the mission of removing abatis and palisade obstacles—move by two columns quickly and quietly in the thick darkness.

Shortly, the two columns separate. One, under Lt. Col. Laurens, also a former aide to Washington, moves toward the rear of the redoubt in order to prevent the British from retreating to Yorktown. At the time, Laurens' father, former president of the Continental Congress, is being held captive in the tower of London by the British. After the war, he will be set free in exchange for Maj. Gen. Cornwallis. Meanwhile, troops in the other column advance on a direct course, their muskets unloaded (for security) and their bayonets fixed. A third column, a battalion commanded by Maj.

Gimat (a Frenchman), follows in support. The columns move with exact timing and perfect execution, but they are discovered by the British just short of the redoubt.

The Redcoats meet the Americans with a heavy concentration of grapeshot, shells and cannonballs. However, the guns have no effect on the charging Americans.

"As soon as the firing began," writes Sgt. Martin A. Sapper, "our people began to cry! 'the fort's our own,' and it was 'Rush-on-boys'."

The attack is initiated by the "forlorn hope," a group of 20 soldiers commanded by Lt. John Mansfield of the Fourth Connecticut. This detail is called the "forlorn hope" because, being the advance party and the first to attack, the hazard is so great that they have but a forlorn hope of coming through alive.

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*. . . a lone shot rings out . . .  
it is the signal  
to begin the attack.'*

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Hamilton's soldiers react so quickly that they rush ahead of the leading sappers and miners. Thus, they don't get forward to clear the obstacles first. Instead, the "forlorn hope," led by Sgt. William Brown of the Fifth Connecticut, and the other troops somehow get through the tangle of abatis in the ditch, tear weakly set palisades from the earth, scramble through the fraises and mount the parapet on their own. No shots are fired by the Americans. Instead, the assault is made with fixed bayonets. They glitter in the night, reflecting the light of British rifle fire.

Capt. Stephen Olney, a company commander in the Rhode Island Regiment, describes the action: "When we came near the front of the abatis, the enemy fired a full body of musketry. At this, our men broke silence and huzzaed (cheered). The pioneers began to cut off the abatis, which were the trunks of trees with the trunk part fixed in the ground, the limbs were sharp, and pointed toward us. This seemed tedious work, in the dark, within three rods of the enemy; and I ran to the right to look (for) a place to crawl through, but returned in a hurry, without success, fearing the men would get through first; as it happened, I made out to get through about the first; and entered the ditch; and when I found my men to the number of ten or twelve had arrived, I stepped through between two palisades (one having been shot off to make room) on to the parapet, and called out in a tone as if there was no danger, 'Captain Olney's company form here.' On this I had not less than six or eight bayonets pushed at me; I parried as well as I could with my espartoon, but they broke off the blade part, and their bayonets slid along the handle of my espartoon and scaled my fingers; one bayonet pierced my thigh, another stabbed me in

the abdomen just above the hipbone. One fellow fired at me, and I thought the ball took effect in my arm; by the light of his gun I made a thrust with the remains of my espartoon, in order to injure the sight of his eyes; but as it happened, I only made a hard stroke to his forehead. At this instant two of my men, John Strange and Benjamin Bennett, who had loaded their guns while they were in the ditch, came up and fired upon the enemy, who part ran away and some surrendered; so that we entered the redoubt without further opposition."

At the same time, Lt. Col. Laurens' force blocks the escape of many of the British. They capture the senior officer of the 71st Foot and 19 of his command. Eight of the enemy are killed, and the remainder flee.

Within 15 minutes of jumping off in the attack from near the first parallel, redoubt 10 is overwhelmed and secured. Lt. Col. Hamilton is jubilant. His soldiers have performed a difficult night attack flawlessly. Timing, execution and spirit are perfect. Only nine Americans are killed and 25 wounded in the attack.

Besides Capt. Olney, both Lt. Mansfield and Sgt. Brown are also among the wounded. Sgt. Brown is awarded the "Badge of Military Merit" for his "bravery, propriety and deliberate firmness." The award was established by Gen. Washington on Aug. 7, 1782, for enlisted soldiers who displayed conspicuous gallantry in combat and exemplary service throughout their military career. Three enlisted men received this badge. Gen. Washington presented one to Sgt. Brown and one to Sgt. Elijah Churchill in a ceremony at Newburgh, N.Y., on May 3, 1783.

Lt. Col. Hamilton quickly consolidates the newly won redoubt. Maj. Gen. Lafayette comes forward to the redoubt. He dispatches a message to Maj. Gen. Viomenil, commander of the French attackers. It reads, "I am in my redoubt. Where are you?"

The French are pinned down short of redoubt 9 by enemy fire. Viomenil returns a message to Lafayette: "Tell the Marquis I am not in mine but will be in five minutes."

Soon after launching their attack, the French discover that allied artillery has not greatly damaged the defenses around redoubt. Also, the redoubt is better constructed than redoubt 10, and enemy fire on it is far greater. Getting into it is very difficult. French casualties mount alarmingly.

But, without overrunning their sappers and miners the French finally reach the top of the parapet. There they are met with a bayonet charge by the German defenders. The French counter and stop them with musket volleys. The Hessians surrender meekly after a 30-minute battle. The French lose 15 soldiers killed and 77 wounded. The British have 18 killed and about 40 captured.

Meanwhile Gen. Washington is forward monitoring the attack. When he hears of its success he

exclaims with delight, "The work is done, and well done." Later, he writes about the event with great pride: "The bravery exhibited by the attacking troops was emulous and praiseworthy. Few cases have exhibited stronger proofs of intrepidity, coolness and firmness than were shown upon this occasion."

As soon as the redoubts are secured and it is determined the British won't counterattack, the allies begin work to complete the second parallel.

Some 700 French soldiers and nearly a like of Americans dig trenches from the end of the unfinished second parallel to redoubt 9, between the two redoubts and from the first parallel forward to redoubt 10. During this construction, British artillery pounds at the allies. The French suffer heavy losses. Still, you and your fellow soldiers work at a feverish pace; the excitement of the victories spurs your efforts. In all, about 1,400 yards of trench are dug in a few hours. By daybreak on Oct. 15, the second parallel is complete.

On that morning Gen. Washington issues a formal message of praise to all soldiers. It reads in part: "The Commander in Chief congratulates the allied Army on the success of the enterprise last evening . . . He requests that Baron Viomenil . . . and the Marquis de Lafayette . . . to present his thanks to every individual officer and to the men of their respective commands for the spirit and rapidity with which they supported themselves under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot."

On the same date, Cornwallis also writes a message. It is dispatched not to his subordinates but to his superior, Lt. Gen. Clinton. It reads in part: "The safety of the place (Yorktown) is . . . so precarious that I cannot recommend that the (British) Fleet and Army should run great risque (risk) in endeavoring to save us. Clearly the allies' capture of redoubts 9 and 10 leads Cornwallis to practically conclude that his fate is about sealed.

Well might Gen. Washington praise you and other soldiers. Since your march from Williamsburg to Yorktown just over two weeks ago—indeed, since the war began more than six years ago you have displayed tremendous dedication despite low pay, poor supplies, sickness and scores of other privations. And here at Yorktown, you have demonstrated the highest devotion to duty and gallantry in action.

Your actions throughout the War for Independence are classic to the calling of a soldier, just as the night attack with fixed bayonets is a classic to warfare itself. These acts would be repeated in future wars, of course. But here, they give spark to the "Spirit of Victory" the U.S. Army and its soldiers have carried with it for 205 years since the Battle of Yorktown.

*Author: Lt. Col. Bratz is editor-in-chief of Soldiers magazine. The actual surrender of the British will appear in the October issue of the Journal.*





Photo by SFC John MacCord



As is the custom in the Orient, opponents offer respectful bows before beginning the big game.

## Gang of Ten Humbles Hurlers

by SFC John MacCord

CAMP ZAMA, Japan—The Gang of Ten (officers) challenged Hal's Hapless Hurlers (enlisted) to a game of "softball" at high noon, June 25, 1981, at the Zama Softball fields and proved themselves to be totally merciless in their utter devastation of the enlisted team with a final score of 18-8.

The Gang of Ten, led by Lt. Col. Bob "Ole Rubber Arm" Payne, greatly appreciated SSgt.

Dennis Cardwell's pitching efforts in the first inning by scoring eight runs before the inning was over. Unlike the Hurlers' pitcher, who always managed to get the ball into the strike zone, the Gang's secret weapon, Maj. Roger "Tokyo Express" Hollins and his miracle pitch (it's a miracle if it gets in the strike zone), managed to walk the first three batters in what looked like the beginning of the end. However,

the Hurlers' had not counted on the fielding skills of the Gang. After the Express put away the opposition, Col. Stanley Hyman, commander of the 500th MI Group, was heard to tell him "You've got a lot going for you, Rog—mainly the opposition."

The admitted coach of the Hurlers, 1st Sgt. Hal Bishop, must be admired not only for remaining at his post, but for also providing video coverage of the action in order to see what went right. The tape has been edited to about five minutes twelve seconds of action.

Following Dennis Cardwell's example, the subsequent enlisted pitchers did an outstanding job of providing large numbers of targets for the Gang to fire at. The Gang however, contrary to their images as officers and gentlemen, seemed intent on not affording the same opportunity. It was rumored that some of the players for the Gang were actually striking major league players moonlighting.

Due to the lateness of the hour and the waiting picnic, the Hurlers, ever the natural gentlemen, decided to forego the seventh inning rally and allowed themselves to be struck out in quick succession. The victory picnic was provided by the Gang.

Photo by PFC Jeff Taylor



## Steppin' out with CBTI

Steppin' out are members of the Combat Intelligence Company (Imagery Interpretation) during a run for independence held at Zweibrücken AFB on July 4. Participating with CBTI were civilians and airmen from the 38th Tactical Recon Squadron, who ran the six-mile round trip course from the air base to the small town of Rimchweiler. The base trophy, sponsored by the Zweibrücken AFB Rec Center, went to the unit that had the first 20 runners across the finish line. In the photo are a few members of the winning team from CBTI Co. From left to right are Tony Stout, Sid Benton, Craig Stankis and Jean Ruzzigis.

**FLARE**

# THE GOOD LIFE

